SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE."

From the N. T. Nation Republicans of all shades of opinion have for a good while been urging on the Democrats the propriety and expediency of accepting "accomplished facts"—that is, of formally acknowledging in the public utterances of the party that the war and the amendments to the Constitution adopted since the war had settled certain questions beyond further dispute

These questions are the non-existence of the constitutional rights of secession, the abolition and perpetual prohibition of slavery, and the equality of all men before the law. Republicans have furthermore urged on them the propriety of acknowledging the validity of the public debt, and the duty of the nation to discharge it in coin, according to the terms of the contract, and

in accordance with the good old Democratic doctrine that there was no money known to the Government of the United States except hard money. For six years the Democrats have resolutely refused to do any of these things. They have encouraged the South in the belief that the war had settled nothing except the momentary superiority of the North in strength. They have denied the validity o the three amendments which put into legal form the de facto changes effected by the war in the status of a certain class of citizens. and provided fresh securities against unequal or discriminating legislation; and they have persisted in denying the validity of the assurances given by the Govern-ment in the hour of its extremity to the persons from whom it borrowed money as to the amounts they would receive in repaymentor, in other words, have stoutly maintained that if one borrows money when his credit is very low, he may, afterwards, honestly repay it as if his credit had been very good when borrowed, no matter what the terms of his contract were—a dectrine for which it would be difficult to claim any higher source than the mock-auction shop or the faro-bank. They have fought through two Presidential campaigns on this policy of negation, and have failed miserably in both. They could not get the country to acknowledge that nothing was changed by the war, and that the one business of sensible men was to get back as fast as possible to the point from which we started in 1861. What has made their persistence all the more extraordinary was the plainness with which the Republicans were profiting by it. There has rarely been a party in power which, since 1865, has offered so many tempting points of attack to an able and energetic opposition as the Republi-can party. Its legislation for the South, and its financial and foreign policy, although, per-haps, far better than the Democrats would have furnished in its place, and as good as we had any right to expect, were nevertheless full of imperfections of the grossest and most glaring kind, out of which an opposition which was as numerically strong in the country as

the Democratic opposition was, might have made formidable use. The results of reconstruction legislation at the South have been pitiable; the manipulation of the Supreme Court has been shameful; the debauchery of the civil service—debauchery continued, too, most barefacedly in the teeth of strong professions of zeal for reform-has been flagrant, and all three have apparently afforded materials for an overwhelming Demo-cratic victory; and yet the Democrats have made nothing out of them whatever. The address of their members of Congress, at the close of the last session, read not like the indictment of eager and triumphant accusers. as it might have been made to read, but like the abject apology of men who have failed miserably, and de not exactly know why. In fact, read in the light of the accounts of the Democrats given by the leading Republican papers, there was something very amusing about it. According to these papers, the Democratic chiefs were brigands of enormous stature, of inexhaustible re-sources, reckless courage, and fe-rocious and implacable temper; the sources, address, however, sounded like a plea for consideration, or for some cold victuals and old clothes, from a parcel of puny little conscripts who had made an attempt to storm a great stronghold, and gave it up because the villains inside fired at them. A considerable portion of the party, headed by Mr. Vallaudigham, seem to have learned wisdom at last, and propose to surrender all the principal points in their former creed, and to begin their opposition to the party in power on a new line; to do, in fact, what the Republicans have been long wanting them to do, and abusing them for not doing; that is, accept the situation as settled by the war, and offer the country some reasons for supporting them which have no direct connection with the war. They offer, in short, to do what the Republican party has been doing—maintain the results of the war, and to do something which the Republican party has thus far neglected or failed to do-correct and restrain the evils growing out of the war. They offer, for instance, while adhering to the three new constitutional amendments, to oppose the dangerous tendency which the Republican party has for some time been manifesting to treat the amendments as having practically abrogated the whole Constitution; or, in other words, as having constituted the majority of both houses as supreme judges of what is or what is not constitutional. They offer to treat the reconstruction measures as finalities; that is, to put the Southern States on a footing of equality with the Northern States, and put further interference with their affairs on exactly the same level with interference in the affairs of New York or Massachusetts. They call for universal amnesty, and while they denounce lawlessness on the part of mobs, they also denounce that disregard of law on the part of the Legislature which is displayed in such measures as the Ku-klux act, which not only disregards the supreme law of the land, but creates an officer unknown to the law, viz., a dictator. They call, too, for a revenue tariff, or, in other words, for the cessation of what is perhaps the most prolific source of corruption, the attempt to protect native industry by means of taxation. But instead of calling for reform in the civil service, they propose to take the work of collecting the Federal revenues from one set of rascals, the Federal employes, and hand it over to another set of the State employes; and they ask still to have the Government debts paid in greenbacks-that is, one promise to pay substituted for another.

nessee, and though there is every sign that it will make way enough with the Democracy at large to have a fair chance of adoption at the Presidential Convention next year, it will need an uncommonly strong candidate, stronger than the Democracy is likely to adopt, to give it any great weight with the country, owing in the main to the general want of faith in the honesty and good sense of the men who, in case of a Democratic victory, would be sure to manage the administra-

tion at Washington. But however little value it may have as a platform, it has a great deal of value as a sign of the times. Whatever else it may be or may not be, this it is: a bid for the support of that large body of Republicans who are very sick of Republican doings, and who long for a decent excuse for trying both new measures and new men. It is impossible to overlook certain facts:—1. That during the present Administration nothing whatever has been done until now to reform the civil service, in spite of the loud and oft-

repeated promises on the subject.
2. That a great blow has been struck at the purity, independence, and usefulness of the Supreme Conrt and of all courts, by packing the court to procure a sudden reversal of a carefully considered decision. 3. That so far from any steps having been taken towards a return to specie payments, this packing of the court was resorted to with the direct purpose of getting a judgment which made a return to specie payments more difficult and uncertain than ever, and this packing has been formally and publicly justified by the Secretary of the Treasury. 4. That no serious attempt has been made to reform the revenue, or infuse order or method into the tariff, which is now in a state of as great confusion as it was four years ago; and that, so far as we know anything of the mind of the party, it is occupied rather with the discovery of the means of avoiding the question altogether than of dealing with it honestly and fairly. 5. That the time and attention of the administration during four years have been mainly occupied with the project of annexing a semi-barbarous island occupied by a turbulent population unused to civil government, and that it was never so intent on this scheme as at the moment when Congress was appointing the President a dictator as a possible substitute for regular civil government in half the Union. The one positive step in the history of the Republican party that can be urged as a set-off to all this is the conclusion of the treaty with England, the value and importance of which we have no wish to underrate; but it is well to consider whether a year hence people will be disposed to regard this one piece of foreign policy a compensation for the almost total neglect of internal reforms.

#### HOMEOPATHY.

From the N. Y. Tribune, The National Institute of Homocopathy is now holding its twenty-eighth anniversary in Philadelphia. The statement made by this powerful body of the progress of the homeeopathic science is most gratifying to those who believe in it. The Institute, founded about a quarter of a century ago in this city, did not then number twenty-five members all told. Now, they have over 10,000 reputable physicians and surgeons in this country and Canada, with numerous colleges, dispensaries, hospitals, and asylums, all supported by individual effort. Our friends consumed a good deal of their time in grambling that individual effort was left to do everything for them. They not only are still refused all Government and State aid in actual funds, but have been most cruelly and unfairly snubbed since their birth as a medical body by the Government. No homoeopathic surgeons were allowed to enter the army except as privates, and consequently the wounded soldier was forced to accept allopathic boluses and lancets whether he had faith in them or not. In applying for a pension, too, he was obliged to submit to the decision of the old-school practitioner. These were grievances sore enough at the time, no doubt, but we should think hardly worth resurrection or bemoaning now.

Their other complaints that Congress vet refuses to recognize their right to practice in the District, or to admit them into any medical offices in its gift have more force and pertinence. Persecution, either of injustice or ridicule, may have been beneficial to our medical brethren in giving them zeal, persistence, and the cohesion of a certain esprit de corps, which otherwise they would never probably have had; but they seem now to prefer that their virtues should arise from some other cause. The blood of the martyrs is very likely the seed of the Church, but in this case the martyrs evidently think they have had enough

it. The great struggle of the present is, they tell us, "between the spirit of progressive medicine on the one hand and conservatism on the other." They do not see, apparently, that in this identical decent garb of conservatism, the unyielding etiquette, the grave decorum of the allopathists, lie their chief strength and secret of popularity. A man will allow any other man to be a radical but his doctor. He is quite willing that physicians in Edinburgh or Timbuctoo should try experiments, but he will have no tentative tinkering with his own lungs or liver. That the old school of practice is over-suspicious and tyrannical in excluding quackery, is their chief recommendation in the eyes of their disciples. If our homocopathic friends belonged to that class whom Hawthorne calls "the unfortunates that can see the other side of the question," they would perceive that this aristocratic intolerance belongs to and is not an ill-fitting garment for any man or sect whose success is sure and surely founded on a just basis. We see, in fact, side by side with their protests against the exclusiveness of their enemy, significant hints that in their own well-to-do middle age they are not indisposed to imitate it. They wish to "raise their standard of medical education, to admit only the best-qualified physicians to their ranks, and urgently condemn all irregular practice;" by which last movement they will cut off an offensive member, but an exceedingly strong one. The idea that any woman with a pamphlet and morocco box of pellets in her pocket could go about among her neighbors a second Abernethy, was one cause of the swift, triumphant popularity of their system. . They show the wisdom of strength and age in resolving to do away

They do not, however, show the wisdom of either the one or the other in the attack made upon the pulpit in their annual address. A cooler judgment will, we think, convince them it was out of place, and, to use the mildest censure, in exceptionally bad taste. Men of science and men of theology may be at war as they state, but science and religion are not; and even if they were, we connot see what a system which deals with antidotal pellets and the digestive organs has Now, though this programme, which first to do with the doctrine of the creation and made its appearance under Vallandigham's atonement. It was, too, an impolitic move, auspices at Dayton, has since been adopted There has been an odd prejudice for years by the State Conventions in Ohio and Ten- among the conservative masses which made at all. Even in unprotected industries there prices.

long hair, abolitionism, homospathy, and looseness in the marriage relation, synonymous with atheism. Abolitionists, by strictly mised that they should be guaranteed against attending to their own business, have at last cleared their reputation of all taint of free-love, irreligion, or uncombed looks. Our homosopathic friends would do well to imitate so prudent an example.

COMBINATION VS. COMPETITION.

From the N. Y. World. The radical artificiality of our present industrial prosperity is in nothing so apparent as in the persistent efforts of almost every branch of industry to protect itself not alone against foreign competition by means of tariffs, but also against domestic competition by means of combination. Within the last few months we have noticed in this city, in Philadelphia, and in Pittsburg, Pa., conventions of manufacturers of pig-iron, iron plates, nails, copper, glass, and paper, not to speak of the coal-mine owners, all held for the pur-pose of devising remedies against overpro-duction and against the decline in prices inevitably resulting from continued competition; and within a day or two there has been further held in this city a convention of the bar-iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States, who have formed "The Eastern Ironmasters' Association" for the purpose of preventing "depression of business and local ealousies" by means of "concerted action." Now, what do all these conventions and associations mean? They mean that the promoters and members thereof believe they can defy the laws of trade and the laws of common sense, and can continue to fleece the public in the future as they have done in the past, without mercy and without justice. They mean that the tariff swindle has enabled them to charge the community more than a reasonable profit on their goods; that the unreasonable profit has induced more men and more capital to enter these protected industries than can find remunerative employment in them; that their unreasonable profits have so impoverished the community as to disable it from consuming even the former limited production, much less the present increased production; and that all these protected industries are now in a position of semi-bank-ruptcy, against which they try to protect themselves by signing pledges not to sell their goods below certain prices, so that they may still make a profit on their limited

If it were supposable that these men could accomplish the object they have in view, their combinations and conventions would require the most energetic efforts on the part of the public to defeat and destroy them. But their plans can have no permanent influence, and hence would only be worthy of public contempt or indifference did they not furnish such an admirable illustration of the inevitable results to which the practice of protection leads, did they not clearly prove to what straits these protected industries are driven, did they not distinctly forshadow the desperate efforts these Radical monopolists will make to maintain their present tariff protection, and, if possible, still further increase it. The whole Radical party is to-day sustained by the influence of corrupt leaders who have secured their own election or that of their friends and tools for the sole purpose of perpetuating and strengthening the present tariff scheme, which is, in plain words, the most digantic scheme of robbery ever

invented by man. Stripped of all disguises, rubbed clean of all "circumambient foam," the tariff is a law by which the price of a foreign article is intended to be artificially advanced, so as to enable the domestic producer of a similar article to obtain from the domestic consumer a precisely similar advance in price. All the talks about protecting domestic industry, about elevating domestic labor, about creating home markets, are either ignorant delusions or wilful false pretences—mainly the latter. The object of high-tariff men, the men who, as iron-smelters and rolling-mill owners and salt-makers and cotton-spingers, get themselves elected to Congress, and put on committees of ways and means, and committees of commerce and manufactures, or who spend winters in Washington lobbying all day and half the night-these men have no other object than to be enabled by law to charge the domestic consumer more for their products than they could get without the law. Befog it as you please, that and none other is the practical object of all protective tariff legislation. Disguise it, deny it, twist it, ramify it as you please, no man ever went to Congress to ask an increased duty on any imported article except for the purpose of being enabled to charge every domestic con-sumer just so much more for his own similar domestic product.

Now, as long as the demand keeps pace with the production, these protected individuals do succeed in getting this extra price, do succeed in plundering their fellow-citizens just so many dollars a ton, or so many cents a yard, under color or law. But the moment the demand is no longer equal to the supply, either because the profits of the business have tempted too many to embark in it or because the plundered and impoverished people are no longer able to pay, even then the tariff will not enable the manufacturers to keep up the price. They begin to compete with one another; the natural consequence of competition is lower prices. The lower prices benefit the people, but of course they are not relished by the protected manufacturers. They have become so accustomed to large profits, guaranteed to them by law at the expense of the community, that they have come to believe that they have a vested right to put their hands in the pockets of the people. And when they find that the tariff no longer enables them to do so, they meet and combine and agree and pledge themselves to still help one another to keep up the old

Foreign competition is the policeman the mere fear of whom prevents the domestic manufacturer from overcharging his customer. Against that policeman the manufacturers protect themselves by the tariff. They then have the victim entirely at their mercy. But now they are in danger of quarrelling among themselves about the division of the plunder. The strong ones want it all for themselves, and won't let the little fellows share. But the little fellows are smart, and cry out, "If you do not let me share I shall call the policeman!" In other words, at two of the recent conventions in this city the larger manufacturers were forced into the combination by the threat of the smaller ones to declare for

free trade. But free competition is not only the policeman who prevents the manufacturer from plundering the public; it is also the great stimulus to economy, skill, invention, and progress of every kind. We are assured by competent authority that in many respects our iron manufacture is to-day more clumsy and wasteful and expensive than it was ten years ago, because large profits have made the manufacturers careless and indifferent; and we are furthermore assured that many manufacturers are really losing money and far from prosperous. We do not doubt it

loss. They certainly are least entitled to it, because they have wilfully shut themselves out from the only influence which could make them permanently prosperous—free competi-tion. When the iron manufacturers find it impossible to keep the members of their association to the pledges they have signed, let them join hands with the free-traders and abolish protection, and they will find their industries revive as if by magic. They will find that instead of running away from the policeman of foreign competition, and hiding their iniquitous schemes behind the tariff, they will be glad to welcome him as a friend and adviser, they will be able to look honest men squarely in the face, and will have no need to meet in secret conclave and hold mysterious conventions like censpirators plotting against the public welfare.

THE QUININE SWINDLE.

From the N. Y. World. "Before our present tariff went into effect a com-"Before our present tariff went into effect a com-pany organized by Pelletier, a French chemist, lost \$750,000 in vainly trying to establish a factory for the production of the drug in this country. But it is now made here of superior quality, and furnished to the American people at less than it would have cost them had they remained dependent on foreign mar-kets."—Tribune,

M. Pelletier, the greatest quinine manufacturer in France, or in the world, came here about 1857 to manufacture quinine. He bought some property up town and com-menced to manufacture the drug. The duty at that time was 15 per cent., and the price \$2. Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons combined against him, as the Frenchman refused no doubt to join them in perfecting the home industry by keeping the price up, and during the year 1858 the price of quinine was down to \$1.25 and during 1859 to \$1.20 per ounce.

The object was to drive the Frenchman away, and this was the more easily done that M. Pelletier made quinine only, while they manufactured all kinds of drugs. About the year 1860 or 1861 M. Pelletier was offered about four times as much for his up-town property as he had paid for it four years before. He sold it, and left Rosengarten and Powers & Weightman to continue to produce quinine at the chesp rate of \$1.20 per ounce. But no sooner was the Frenchman gone than the aforesaid monopolists raised their price on the drug, and through influences best known to themselves had the duty raised three times in three years,

April, 1861, from 15 per cent. to 20 per August, 1861, from 20 per cent to 30 per

cent. July 14, 1863, from 30 per cent. to 45 per

So much for the history of M. Pelletier's endeavors to manufacture quinine in New York, and refusing to league with the Tribune and its monopolists against the feversick population of the United States. And now we come down to facts and fig-

ures that have taken place within a year, In June, 1870, a year ago, quinine was sold in New York by the two monopolists for \$2.20 per ounce. At that time there was a

duty of 20 per cent. on the bark of which it On the 1st of January, 1871, the duty on the bark came off, yet Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons raised the price en quinine 15 cents per ounce, at which it sells now, viz., \$2.35, for M. Pel-

Why was the price raised 15 cents per ounce and why was it not lowered 15 cents per onnce when the raw material was made free? Do these facts and figures not show how entirely we are at the mercy of monopoly? Said Mr. Wells at Chicago: -

letier's factory was stopped by the German

"Suppose Mr. William D. Kelley, who managed that quinine business in the House, had gone to work in an honest, straightforward way, instead of fixing it up to the profit of his constituents in Phila-delphia. Supposed he nad proposed the form of a bill granting so much bounty to these constituents— have you any idea how such a bill would rea!? I think I can give you the form of it:—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in oy the Senate and House of Repleasablish jus-congress assembled, That in order to establish jus-dice—you must have that in, for it sounds good, you know—to promote the general welfare—that will take well with the people—and to protect American industry, and especially the industry of manufacturing quinine—that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to pay from any moneys of the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, \$150,000 to Powers & Weightman and Rosengarden, & Sons on condition that they will Rosengarten & Sons, on condition that they will charge the American people for quinine not more than twenty cents an ounce more than it can be purchased for anywhere else. Do you suppose that any Representative would dare to vote for such a bill? Do you suppose that any member of Congress would dare go home and face his constituents after having dare go home and face his constituents after having voted for such a bill? They have a saying down hast—where they used to build ships, but do not now—when anything untoward happened, that there was the devil to pay, and there was no pitch hot; but I tell you, gentlemen, that if any member of Congress voted for such a bill as that, when he came home to his constituents he would find not only the devil to pay, but that the pitch was hot and feathers all ready. (Applause and laughter.)"

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